



**"What! Me Not Go  
to the Supers' War  
Conference at Duluth,  
June 18-19-20th?"**

# Grain

MAY, 1943





# A Journey With a Happy Ending!

When you come to the end of a "perfect" day at the elevator isn't it satisfying, yes, comforting, to be mentally at peace with the world?

Isn't it a heavenly relief to know you always have dependable, faithful Weevil-Cide to shoulder your infestation worries—to dissolve all your qualms and fears over losses from busy boring bugs?

Think of the unfortunate, distraught soul who hasn't as yet teamed up with Weevil-Cide to end

his nervous indigestion, his sleepless nights, yes his miserable existence caused from creeping, crawling, crunching creatures in his grain. He is to be pitied, to be sure.

But Y-O-U, you have journeyed o'er your day's path and come to the inevitable "happy ending" that accompanies all users of Weevil-Cide. Doesn't it add a big glow of satisfaction to know you are "being sure" with the best bug-cure?

*For complete details on "A Journey with a Happy Ending" write*

**THE** *Weevil-Cide* **company**  
**THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT**  
1110 HICKORY STREET  
KANSAS CITY, MO.



# PLANT MEN TO HOLD DULUTH CONFERENCE ON JUNE 18-20th

## POST CONVENTION INSPECTION TOUR OF TEMPORARY GRAIN STORAGE ANNEXES AT FT. WILLIAM-PT. ARTHUR PLANNED

New war-time problems confronting plant operators will be aired and solutions sought at the specially called meeting of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents to be held at the Hotel Duluth, Duluth, Minn., on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 18-20, according to an announcement from Gilbert P. Lane, Arcady Farms Milling Company's plant manager, Riverdale, Ill. While this conference has been termed an "executive" meeting in an effort to reduce rail travel, "nevertheless," Mr. Lane states, "so many plant managers and superintendents are being called upon to face new situations that the sessions will unquestionably be better attended than ever before."

Shortage of manpower, job instruction training, manning tables, replacement summaries, training and holding the new employee, safety training, salary and job freezing, women employees and the problems their introduction entails, and many other kindred discussions will take up one session. Handling farm-stored grains, carrying corn over the summer, moisture studies, and the successful round table on handling and storing, will take another session.

War time protection, inspection of the precautionary measures in vogue in the Duluth-Superior area, static, dust explosion prevention, training the new employee in fire prevention work, and kindred topics will take up a third session.

Operation and maintenance questions—always productive of innumerable new ideas—will share a fourth session with the safety committee's reports and the awarding of trophies to those going through the last contest without an injury. Business and committee sessions will occupy the balance of the important program. Topics of interest to all of the widely diversified industries represented in the association's membership will have their "inning."

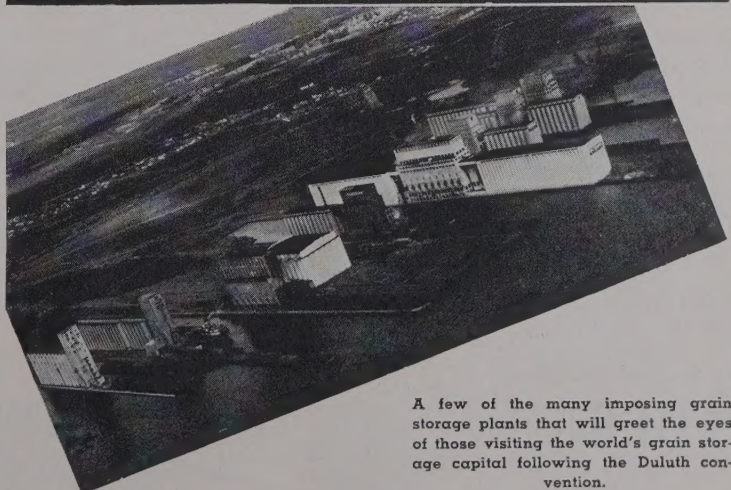
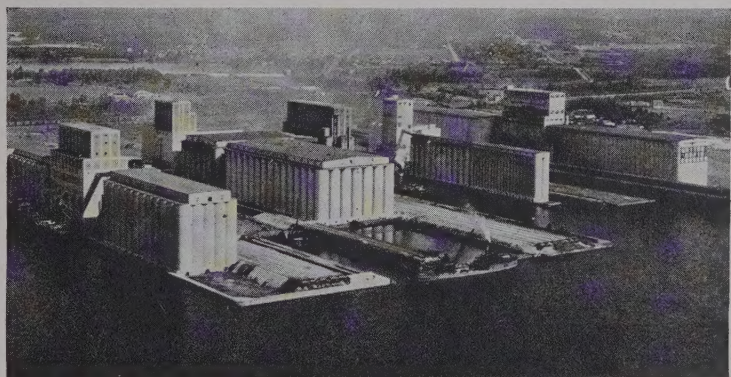
Inasmuch as there is such widespread interest in the temporary grain storage annexes built in Fort William and Port Arthur, a post convention inspection tour has been arranged following the Duluth convention. Border restrictions have been relaxed, consequently it is felt this trip can be made most instructive and helpful. For those who can spare the time afterwards, the fishing will offer further inducement to tarry in the world's grain storage capital a while longer.

Reservations in Duluth should be made with Oscar W. Olsen, F. H. Peavey & Co., Board of Trade, and

with R. B. Pow, Reliance Grain Co., Ltd., Box 142, Fort William. The sessions are to be open to members and non-members alike, and management has likewise promised to fully participate as heretofore.

### Helpful Program Can Be Presented

Was very much interested in the announcement that the Superintendents' Society meeting is scheduled in Duluth for June 18-20th. We believe that a very interesting and helpful program can be worked out for such a meeting at this time, and knowing the officers of the Association as we do, we are confident that the meeting



A few of the many imposing grain storage plants that will greet the eyes of those visiting the world's grain storage capital following the Duluth convention.



# FOOD FOR VICTORY



**E**ight million American fighting men are depending upon us for food.

Thirty-five million families working to win at home must be fed.

And our Allies, busy with battle, need all we can add to their food supplies.

So the world is looking to the American farmer.

And to the railroads as well. For this food must be taken where it is needed — must be moved swiftly and constantly to city and seaport.

And along with it, planes, guns, tanks and other war goods to back up American courage on every front.

It adds up to the fabulous total of

a million and a third tons moved a mile every minute, day and night.

To move it, a heavily loaded freight train gets started on its run every four seconds.

It means that 1942 freight movement exceeded that of 1941 by 34% — with very little new or additional equipment.

This was made possible because railroad men — in the offices, in the shops, in the yards, and on the road — have been working to get the most service out of railroad plant, power and equipment — realizing that, while this victory will be won first and above all by fighting men and fighting equipment, these must be backed up by transportation that's doing a fighting job.

Association of  
**AMERICAN**



**RAILROADS**  
*Washington D. C.*

will be a "humdinger." — Victor H. Reid, Sales Manager, Hart-Carter Co., Minneapolis.

## Everyone's Headache This Year

I am not a member of the SOGES, but I do read very thoroughly each and every issue of "GRAIN" and follow with a great deal of interest the problems of various contributors. Of special interest to me is the announcement of the coming Superintendents' meeting in Duluth, June 18-20. I think that it is a splendid idea.

Everyone's particular headache this year has been sick wheat and I hope something pertaining to this subject will be listed on the program of this affair. If there is you may be sure there will be a large attendance.— Nelson J. Cotton, Jr., Ohio Farmers Grain Corp., Fostoria, O.

## DELETERIOUS GASES FROM GRAIN

An analysis of the gas in grain bins in which men died has been obtained from various grain centers. It has been found that the gas consisted of 10-12.65% carbon dioxide instead of the normal mere trace of 0.03%. Also, instead of the normal 20% oxygen these tests reveal but 1.8-2.48%. Carbon monoxide is given from 0.0% to 0.02%. Thus a man entering a bin in which gas has been generated dies by drowning—as in water—for lack of oxygen to breathe.

Wet corn filling a concrete bin to within 20 ft. of the top gave off a gas analyzing 0.20-1.2% carbon dioxide and 18.60-19.80% oxygen—indicating the presence of some unknown poisonous gas, as the oxygen was sufficient to support life, whereas two men died therein.

Fermentation of grain at normal temperatures produces alcohol, glycerine, succinic acid, fusel oil and carbon dioxide gas—but not monoxide, the low degree of heat in a grain bin being unfavorable to the production of the latter.

## MORE WORKERS THAN SOLDIERS LOST

Since Pearl Harbor more Americans have been lost to the war effort through accidents on the home front than have been killed, wounded or captured in military and naval operations, Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, states. Casualties to workers through on- and off-the-job accidents number 93,000 dead, 9,300,000 injured. This loss is placed at \$3,700,000,000.

In more concrete terms, the 11,000 workers killed and injured on and off the job every day in preventable accidents represent 23,000 flying fortresses that might have been built except for the 500 million man-days lost.

GRAIN



# "Manning" Table Solves

## DRAFT DEFERMENT PROBLEM

HOW to employ government-recognized "manning" tables in retaining from the draft the key men in your plant, and how to contract with your state Selective Service Board through "replacement summaries" and "replacement lists" for the scheduled drafting of employees who can be replaced if they have to be, was the important subject presented and discussed at the recent monthly meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the Superintendents' Society. Inaugurating such a plan in your plant eliminates difficulty with local draft boards and establishes a definite "time table" giving ample advance notice to all concerned when certain men are to be taken. As the discussion developed, last minute emergency exemptions are possible under some circumstances. As in the case of the information gleaned from previous programs presented on Job Instruction Training and on Industrial Plant Supervision, practically all of those in attendance have taken steps to adopt the helpful provisions of the plan presented.

J. H. CAMPBELL, head of the Apprentice and Training Service, War Man Power Commission, told the large gathering of grain handling and processing representatives in attendance that man power was of little consequence before the war with the then ample supply of labor available. Industry then concerned itself with the three "M's"—money, material, and the mechanics of staff operations. But the war added a fourth "M", that of man power. Now this last "M" keeps the other three going.

### You May Get Lost in the Shuffle

PLANNING for an Army of 10 to 11 million men between the ages of 18 and 38, Congress set up the Selective Service Act. The War Man Power Commission was then established to help industry "man" its business, he said. To aid business the commission has designed the "manning" table plan, a comparatively simple arrangement which anyone can adopt in preparing an inventory of their man power, both as it exists at present, and what one may expect as a consequence of withdrawals by the draft, et al.

If you have 100 employees, Mr. Campbell cited, approximately 25% of them will be between the ages of 18 and 38. Here the "manning" table

comes into play to show you how to best replace employees on a sound basis through setting up definite schedules.

In cases where an employer faces immediate large scale inductions which threaten production, he can fill out the "replacement" schedule first in order to adequately plan the release and replacement of his employees. This schedule will be operative only for six months and is not renewable unless a "manning" table has been filled out in that time.

Certification of the forms by WMC is required before local draft boards will consider them as a basis for granting deferments.

Where there is plenty of time, after the "manning" table is filed with the state Selective Service Director and

approved by the War Man Power Commission, you then file a "replacement" schedule in which you agree on how your employees are to be withdrawn from your plant. If you convince Selective Service that you cannot release a man for 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, then Selective Service agrees not to take that man until the time established.

Certain people cannot be replaced. That, Mr. Campbell admitted, is recognized. Unfortunately industry hasn't been as far sighted, hasn't stood up and fought for what they thought was right, and hasn't made themselves heard. The obvious result of being lost in the shuffle is the consequence. Therefore you, and you, and you must get together and agree with Selective Service on a uniform plan, must con-



So Super Brown gave in and agreed to take his wife to the Superintendents' War-Problem Conference in Duluth, June 18th-20th.—Courtesy Satevepost.



tribute ideas and take part in helping to do a specific (war) job.

Every employer should investigate this newly created "manning" table plan now. You know how many employees you have, you know how many you will need 6, 12, or 18 months from now. In view of the fact that soon you will not be able to replace men lost, it behooves every one to sit down and plan on what he can and will do in the way of releasing those he can spare on a scheduled basis.

#### Will Lose All Between 18 and 38

**T**RAINING plays a large part in preparing for the future, Mr. Campbell continued in explaining the functions of his particular division. It's time to stop and consider what you are going to do. In 1938, for every professional man there were 14 young men in school with the idea in their minds that they were going to become professional men. On the other hand there was but one craftsman or apprentice in training at that time for every 8 working. This pre-war shortage resulted in the government launching a training program. Uncle Sam knew what the outcome would be and anticipated that it would take somewhere around 100 years to bring about a balanced program through which more and more apprentices would become educated. Americans, you know, laughed Mr. Campbell, do not cross bridges until they have to, so it took the war to bring the realization of this situation to a very definite head.

Industry throughout the country is vitally concerned over losing skilled men, but do they get under way finding the answer? No!, he said quite positively. However, Draft Boards in No. 600-A have been instructed to withhold action in drafting men where industry is preparing an emergency "replacement" schedule. This is your first cue.

Your next step is to write your regional War Man Power Commission office and get the necessary information on the "manning" table. Next project your future needs on your "replacement" table and your "replacement" schedule. All the men in your employ between 18 and 38 will be in the armed services, so prepare to lose even your key.

#### Questions and Answers

**GORDON LAUGEN**, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co: How does one go about filling a "manning" table?

**Answer:** Ask permission to file. They will grant an O.K. to essential industries. Next the U. S. Employment Service steps in and assists in the coding of your jobs. Next the WMPA Apprentice and Training Service division helps you with your "replacement" schedule—and we likewise have a field staff to assist you in preparing your "manning" table.

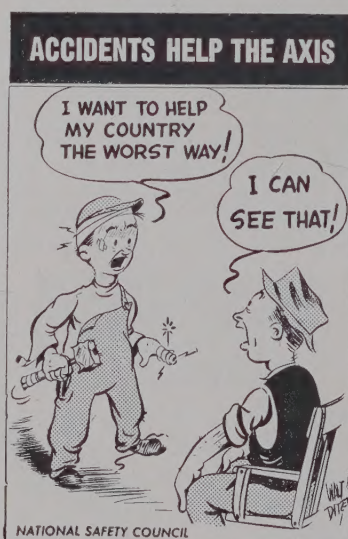
**MR. LAUGEN:** I have an assistant foreman whose wife is working. He

is a key man. I'm interested in keeping him. He has just been placed in 1-A. What's my next step?

**Answer:** Prepare your "replacement" schedule as quickly as possible. This will automatically take care of the situation you mention—and many others, too.

**EMERY KOVAK**, Pratt Food Co., Hammond: Must one prepare a "manning" table first—that is before the "replacement" schedule?

**Answer:** No, but eventually you'll have to file it. Filing the emergency "replacement" schedule first considerably expedites the matter of obtaining deferments before the "manning" table can be prepared. In your letter of transmittal you should fully explain all the details of the work of the men you want deferred, such as the type of work, their background of apprenticeship preliminary to filling their present important position, the time necessary to fully train them after



they are given charge, and other details which will help the authorities in visualizing the importance of an employee's experience and the vital niche he fills in your important pattern of operation.

**JOE KOZAK**, President, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond: Does one apply for deferment only for those just about to be drafted?

**Answer:** There are two forms. First, the "replacement" summary covers everyone from the president to the janitor. Second, the "replacement" list lists only those who are likely to be drafted and shows the draft classification of each. Between the two forms you agree with the state Selective Service Director when you can release certain employees—and Selective Service agrees not to permit their being taken before the dates you both decide upon.

**MR. KOZAK:** Does the "replacement" schedule help to obtain new employees to fill the jobs left by the men taken? In other words, does the

U. S. Employment Service extend any priority in sending in new employees as a consequence of your contract with Selective Service for the taking of older and more experienced men?

#### Does Not Help in Getting New Employees—But

**Answer:** No. Keep this in mind; it is not mandatory to file a "manning" table, a "replacement" summary and a "replacement" list, but if you do not do so you can not expect consideration on deferment.

**Mr. J. Vernon Johnston**, Field Representative of Mr. Campbell's Division, then explained in detail of how their department goes into a plant, sets up the "replacement" schedule, and, most of all, how they aid in establishing an "on the job" training program that enables employers to effectively fill the gap created by the loss of skilled men to the armed forces.

**MR. LAUGEN:** If you agree to release a key man say in 9 months, then at the end of that time he is inducted. In the event you can not obtain a replacement, can you get an extension of his deferment?

**Answer:** Yes, however you should advise your state Selective Service Director during the interim of this situation and ask to revise your "replacement" list or to extend the time on this particular individual. If you explain in full and satisfactory detail why the employee in question can not be replaced at that time, you will be granted an extension if the case warrants same.

#### Colored Women Strong

**LEONARD DANIELSON**, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Riverdale: I wonder what some of the others have experienced in the efficiency of colored women as compared with white male help? Our experience has been that colored women can almost keep up with our men, whereas the white woman can only do from a half to two-thirds the volume of work. The colored women, also, can do heavy work nearly as fast as our older hands.

**RUSSELL B. MAAS**, Vice President, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond: We find the efficiency of women, taken on all around work, to average about 75% that of the men.

**MR. LAUGEN:** Considering the way we must load cars today to conserve space, I'm wondering whether the women can toss bags higher to meet the new 30 ton minimum? I shouldn't think they could.

**MR. MAAS:** We've just developed a new car UNloader, by the way.

**MR. DANIELSON:** The large increase in hospital cases is, I believe, directly chargeable to increased loadings per car. The extra top rows to which the loaders are not accustomed results in confining strains.

**ED ESCHER**, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond: Getting back to this evening's talk, it looks to me as



though preparing the "manning" table, the "replacement" summary, and the "replacement" list dissolves down into preparing your own selective service "calls," rather than to have it done by a rank outsider.

MARK KAPLAN, Lavelle Rubber Co.: We have been experimenting with part time high school students in our cutting room. They are working out fine. One must get a permit for high school students to quit school to go to work, and they must continue their schooling one day a week, but many of them are anxious to make some extra money now.

### Two Serious Accidents Explained

TWO accidents were reported, namely Ed Anderson, Superintendent, Midwest Elevator, Norris Grain Co., who got 3 fingers in a roll and lost the upper ends. It was considered fortunate that his entire arm was not dragged into the equipment and severed. William H. Gassler, Superintendent, Calumet Elevators, Rosenbaum Brothers, told of a grain trimmer working on a barge who stepped into the loop of the power shovel rope. After being pulled high up into the air twice, this trimmer became suddenly disentangled mid-air and was plunged into the icy depths of the slip.

Hereafter the Chicago Chapter will meet on the second Monday of each month, due to the demands on the membership from an increasing number of sources. This discussion was attended by over 30.

### ESSENTIALITY IS DEFERMENT CUE

The War Manpower Commission has issued a revised list of activities essential to carrying on the war for the use of local Selective Service Boards, U. S. Employment Service, and all other units of WMC. It consists of 35 broad categories which have been indexed to show the particular industry, products and services included. Classifications are as follows:

A. Fulfilling army, navy, maritime commission, or contracts with other government agencies engaged directly in the war effort.

B. Performing governmental services directly concerned with promoting or facilitating war production.

C. Performing a service, governmental or private, directly concerned with the maintenance of indispensable civilian activities, health, safety, welfare, or security.

D. Supplying material under subcontracts for contracts included in the above.

E. Producing raw materials, manufacturing materials, supplies or equipment or performing services necessary for the fulfillment of contracts included in above.

### LABOR SHORTAGE TO GROW

The armed forces are calling up 4,300,000 more men in the 12 months of 1943, plus replacements, practically all through Selective Service, states an OWI release. This will include practically all able-bodied men, 18 through 37, except for 1,500,000 farmers and 1,700,000 key workers in essential industries and hardship cases as determined by local boards. It is definite that most of the workers added to war and essential industries, therefore, must come from the kitchens and from the less essential industries.

It is definite, too, that our overall civilian labor force dropped by 2,300,000 men during the last year, and only 1,700,000 women were added. In January-February, 1943, 400,000 men left the male labor force for the armed forces and only 300,000 women were added—not enough to keep up. The Census Bureau reported that in April, 1943, the total number of women in all non-agricultural jobs dropped by 200,000.

It is definite, too, that we have about 4,000,000 non-farm housewives under 45 and without children to care for, and 8,500,000 more with children under 16 to care for, plus over 9,000,000 more over 45—a potential labor pool of more than 22,000,000 women. This is in addition to 14,000,000 women employed in non-farm work, of whom not more than 4,000,000 are in the munitions and essential industries. To keep going it will be necessary for most essential industries to draw on this pool for future employees.

### Profited from Membership

I feel all Superintendents should know that there is much to be gained from belonging to their association—the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents. I have enjoyed being a part of it, have learned very much and made many friends.—Wm. E. Deegan, Continental Grain Co., Enid, Okla.



SNOOPER SAYS: One day each month we all appreciate. Are we all doing our part in contributing to its beneficial place in the solving of plant problems?

### THE "QUIT SLIP"

The "quit slip," officially called a certificate of availability, is the heart of the government's stabilization program. This is what a worker in an essential job must obtain from his employer or the U. S. Employment Service, if he is to get another job in war or essential industry. A "quit slip" must be given the worker if his transfer to another employer will aid the war effort. Here are the causes of transfers that "aid the war effort," under the usual local or regional job control plans:

1. If the worker is discharged, or laid off for 7 days or more.
2. If he is not employed full time.
3. If his best skills are not being used.
4. If housing is inadequate, if he has to travel too far to get to work, and other "compelling personal reasons."

But otherwise the worker must stay on his job. No longer can the essential worker transfer merely for higher wages. In some war areas a "quit slip" can be required for a transfer at the same wages. Upgrading, added training, and promotion of workers to better-paying jobs within the plant are encouraged, not forbidden.

The stabilization programs also uniformly contain provisions against pirating and hoarding of labor, and against discrimination in hiring.

### CAN APPEAL 48-HR. WEEK ET AL

The 48-hour week policy and other War Manpower Commission actions under employment stabilization plans may be appealed by employers and employees through machinery set up with the promulgation of Reg. 5. A worker may appeal whenever the WMC refuses to refer him to, or consent to his being hired for employment in which he may be hired only upon referral by, or with the consent of the WMC; or when the WMC refuses to issue to him a statement of availability; or requires or permits his employer to release him under a WMC policy; or determines that he is violating, or has violated any provision of any order, regulation or other direction of the WMC.

Employers have the right to appeal whenever the WMC refuses to refer, or to consent to his hiring a worker if he may hire such worker only upon referral by, or with the consent of the WMC; or issues a statement of availability to any of his workers; or requires him to release, or refuses to permit him to release, any workers; or determines that he is violating, or has violated any provisions of any order, regulation or other direction of the WMC. Full details are available in Office of War Information, War Manpower Commission, No. PM-4390.



# Explosions; Fires

## STALK INDUSTRY

Despite the improvement in the explosion and fire record of the grain handling and processing industry over the last 30 years, the losses chalked up within the last several weeks will—if the present trend continues—mark this decade as the worst in this century. The grain and plant losses would not add up to the staggering totals they do, observes one authority, even if Hitler had ordered his sympathizers to deliberately set out to do the job.

Just take a look at the disgraceful record piled up since Rommel fled Africa and since Ruml fled Washington—and shudder in your boots. Let's take time off and dramatically bring home the importance of fire prevention—of good housekeeping—of dust explosion hazards—to every last mortal in the plant. Here are but a few more recent blazes taken at random from reports. There are many, many more for the same period, both larger

in size and loss, as well as smaller, but these will serve to show the harassing trend, to-wit:

Buffalo, N. Y.—A spectacular 3-alarm fire did \$125,000 damage to the 4-story brick mill of the Pratt Food Co. on April 18th. Machinery destroyed will be almost impossible to replace. Fire, ignited from sparks from machinery, required over 2 hrs. to bring under control. Innumerable chutes, ventilation and suction pipes served as powerful drafts to fan the blaze, however fire walls kept the flames from spreading beyond the center of the structure. The roof collapsed in the center shortly after the third alarm was sounded and a shower of sparks was sent skyward. Adjacent grain elevators were kept soaked with water and thus saved from catching fire.

Minneapolis, Minn.—When firemen answered a call to battle flames in the

cupola of the Gee Elevator they had to carry equipment up 150 ft. of stairs to get at the blaze. Then they spent 3 hrs. putting salvage covers on machinery, controlling damage to wheat stored in the building, and pumping out water released by the sprinkler system.

### Breaks Leg in 70-Ft. Jump

Montrose, Colo.—Manager Lloyd Case of the Montrose Flour Mill suffered a broken leg when he jumped 70 ft. from the top of the blazing plant where he became trapped by the flames he sought to investigate. Rushed to the hospital, his condition was declared critical due to severe burns, in addition to the leg injury. The blaze, which originated in the elevator, swept through the mill and completely destroyed the large structure. Several other employees suffered minor burns when they were cut off by the fire and forced to jump to safety from the second floor.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—Fire totally destroyed the 1,100 bbl. Lake of the Woods Milling Co. plant here April 22nd. The blaze started at 6 p.m.

Vincennes, Ind.—The grain elevator, full of corn, wheat and soybeans, and the milling plant—built in 1936—of the Baltic Mills, corn products manufacturers, was completely destroyed by fire on May 6th.

Hanover, Pa.—Severe loss was suffered by the Hanover Milling Co. when a blaze, thought to have originated in the power house, swept through the plant.

Keokuk, Ia.—Two large dust wheels on the 6th floor of the Purity Oats plant were badly damaged in an early morning fire that burned through the chamber in which they were housed.

Denver, Colo.—A conveyor belt stuck. Friction of the belt rubbing against the metal frame sent sparks into the wooden housing. Flames started in the cock loft. While the belt burned in two and dropped to the first floor, the fire spread to 15 other shafts. A fire that could have had disastrous consequences if not noticed just when it was and swiftly quenched occurred April 27th in the Hungarian Flour Mills of the Colorado Mfg. & Elev. Co.





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Dust Explosions are NOT "*Dated.*" They are *Due* to Appear *ANY* Instant That Conditions Are Ripe to Touch Off a Blast. *You* Know That Their Horror-"History" Is Written in Smoke and Fire!

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Be *Prepared!* Play Safe With Robertson Safety Ventilators. Write Today for Descriptive Literature to

H. H. **ROBERTSON** CO.



St. Joseph, Mo.—Fire broke out during a test blackout. Later it started again in the warehouse of the Dannen Soybean Mills on May 2. Considerable damage resulted to storage facilities.

#### Drier Fire

Indianapolis, Ind.—Corn stored in a concrete drier became ignited when flames from an oil heater in the basement of the Acme-Evans Co. plant shot through the heating tube in the bin. Firemen had to use aerial equipment and extension ladders to fight the 100 ft. high blaze.

Des Moines, Ia.—The oil heating unit set fire to Swift & Co.'s soybean mill auxiliary drier. While damage to machinery was small, quite a quantity of soybeans were burned.

Marion, O.—Fire destroyed some of the soybeans and damaged the plant of the Old Fort Mills, Inc., last month.

N. Kansas City, Mo.—Fire of unknown origin damaged the No. 2 plant of the Staley Mfg. Co.

Marion, Ind.—Sparks from a motor fired dust particles in the Hoosier Soybean Mills, suspending operations and doing considerable damage to plant and contents. Flames roared up a stairway to roast equipment at the top of the plant.

Boonville, Mo.—Spontaneous combustion resulted in a fire that destroyed the milling unit of the Boonville Mills last month, causing \$200,000 loss.

Cairo, Ill.—F.B.I. agents were called in to investigate the serious \$700,000 fire loss destroying the plant of the Cairo Meal & Cake Co.

[Ed.: If the foregoing list is not sufficiently convincing of the need of expending utmost efforts to prevent fire losses through training—particularly new employees—an available list as long as your arm may further prove the urgent need for such attention.]

#### FIRE TREND UPWARD

There were more large-loss fires in industrial plants in 1942 than in any similar period in our history, Dr. D. J. Price, government authority on dust explosions, told the National Fire Protection Ass'n—of which he was re-elected president—at its annual convention in Chicago on May 10-14th. And for the first three months of 1943 there were about as many big industrial fires as occurred during the entire year of 1942.

Major General Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd, speaking on "The Fire Protection Activities of the U.S.C.D.," warned that it is conceivable that the Axis will attempt to bomb our cities in order to raise the morale of their people. "And unless draft regulations are revised to defer firemen," George J. Richardson, Secretary, International Ass'n of Fire Fighters, said, "43% of the nation's firemen soon will be in military service, thus imperilling the entire war program."

#### HEADHOUSE ROOF SHOT SKYWARD BY SALINA EXPLOSION

A DUST explosion and fire in the elevator of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co., Salina, Kan., did considerable damage to the headhouse of the north row of elevator tanks at 3 pm May 3rd. Elevator Superintendent "Bill" Jones was killed, and two others, a father and son, were missing.

The terrific blast roared through the tunnels of the headhouse, severely damaging machinery and burying the 3 men lost in wheat and debris. Despite the fact that a huge door crashed against the side of the office building, no one was injured among the office force housed across the street from the scene of this holocaust.

The explosion lifted the headhouse roof high into the air—dropping it on the south row of elevator tanks at the mill, breaking windows and shaking other structures in the vicinity. The fire ignited by the explosion was brought under control before too much damage was done.

All through the night and following day a score of men worked, and continued to work moving mountains of wheat in an effort to locate the missing bodies believed buried in the basement of the elevator. Superintendent Jones, who was blown into the runway between the elevator shafts, was so badly burned as to be unrecognizable. His identity was established by his watch, the key to his car, and such fragments of clothing as clung to his body. So badly charred was his body that fellow workmen passed it several times as it lay in the runway without realizing it was a human form.

#### Bin Bottoms Blown Off

The rescue work was made more difficult because the explosion blew the bottoms off several bins of wheat just over the work floor, allowing an avalanche of wheat to run from those bins down onto the work floor and into the basement. Fumigant used for eradication of wheat weevil is given as one possible cause by the investigators.

One correspondent reports that apparently the explosion, insofar as all the experts have been able to tell, occurred in the north end of the basement and exerted its full force up the headhouse, blowing out the western wall. There was a freight car on the unloading sink and it raised the rails fully a foot where the car was



Enroute to Fort William

standing—practically destroying the unloading pit. It is probable a second explosion occurred in the tunnel to the south and this damaged the bin supports and caused all of the bins in the workhouse to let loose, with the result that all of the wheat came down into the basement and jammed its way through two large doors to the outside.

The machinery in the elevator was not running. The humidity at the time of the explosion was particularly high.

#### Resembled Burrus \$5 Million Blast

In many respects this Salina blow up resembled the \$5,000,000 explosion loss suffered by the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co., in North Fort Worth, Tex., earlier this year. In this case the explosion ripped open the southwest corner of the elevator, leaving a gap 30 ft. wide at the top of the reinforced structure. In the Burrus case, however, there were two widely separated explosions, one at 8:20 pm and the second after 11 pm. The first destroyed the headhouse, and the second blew the great roof off the enclosed wheat storage unit so that at least 1,000,000 bu. of wheat was damaged by both fire and water.

#### To Build 7 Million Bu. Plant

Supplementing its 4,000,000 bu. elevator, the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co. will build two new elevators with a total storage capacity of 7,000,000 bu. at its newest unit in Saginaw, Tex., just north of Fort Worth. The cost is set at \$600,000.

Repairs on the explosion-damaged plant are progressing rapidly. Two explosions—3 hours apart—followed by fire Feb. 24, injured five men in this originally designed rectangular plant having tanks on 3 sides, a supporting wall only on the fourth side, permitting mass storage in the large center area.

#### Distillers Warned on Explosions

The dust explosion hazard of distilleries handling granular wheat flour for making alcohol is very real, states G. H. Parker, manager of the Kentucky Acturial Bureau, in calling attention to some costly experiences suffered by a few already.

#### Begin-End Vacations Mid-Week

Begin and end all employe vacations on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, or Thursdays, requests the ODT in an effort to ease the strain on transportation facilities. Also, vacations must be spread out throughout the 12 calendar months. Travel at holiday periods is definitely out, as are long trips.



# X

# MARKS

DID YOU LOOK?

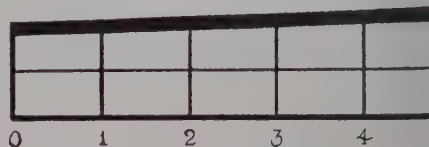
WHAT DID YOU FIND?

Weren't You Shocked to Discover So Many Gapping Openings?

Have You Any Idea of the Massive Network of Interior Channels Back of Those Hair-Line Cracks?

Did You Ever Stop to Think How Water Is Getting Through the Face of the Concrete with Such Conditions Existing,—and How Much?

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<u>WATER</u>	Freezing and Thawing
<u>ONLY</u>	Corrosion of Steel
	Deterioration of Concrete
	Volumetric Variations Causing Excessive Cracking
	Many Others



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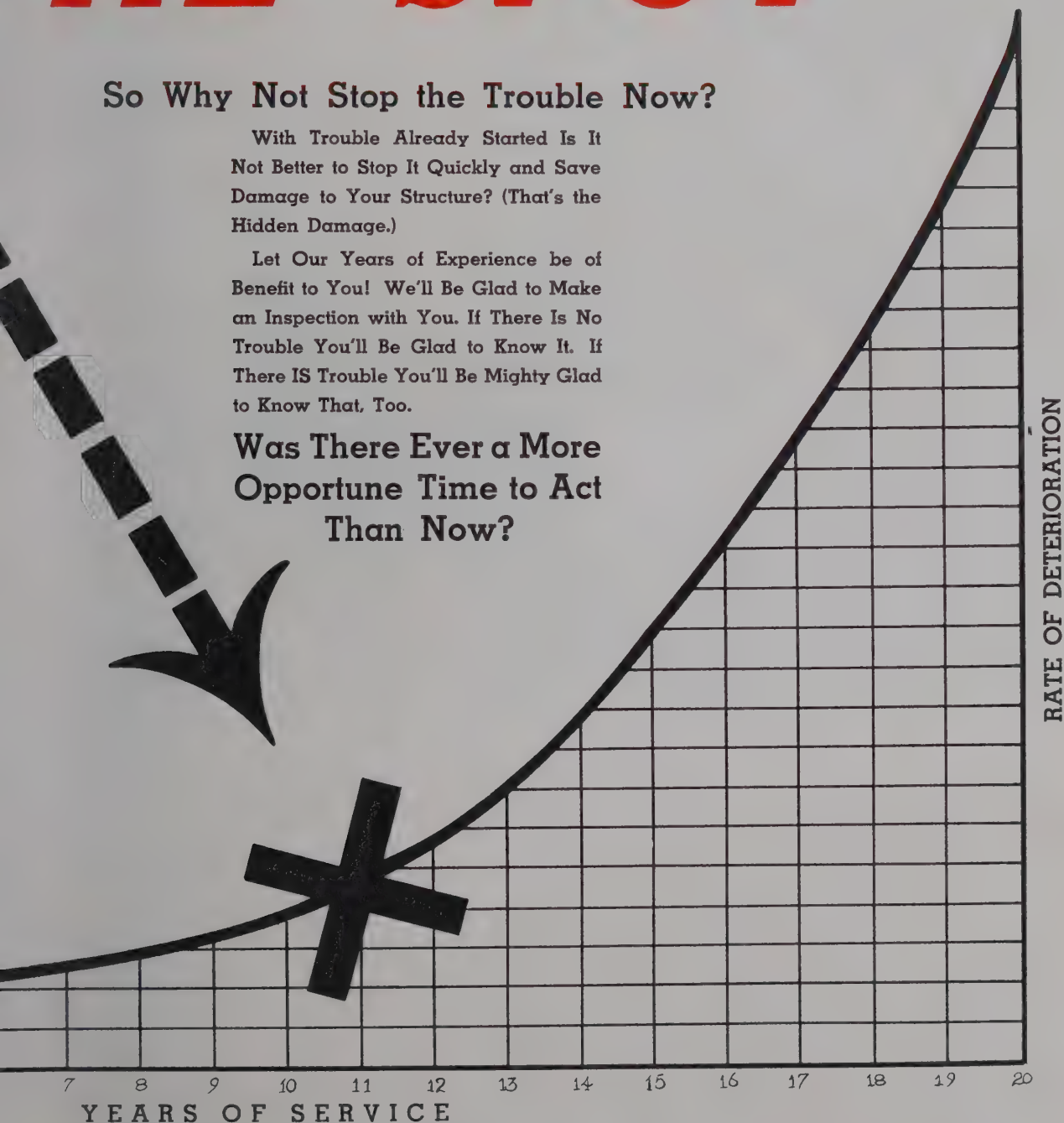
# THE SPOT

## So Why Not Stop the Trouble Now?

With Trouble Already Started Is It Not Better to Stop It Quickly and Save Damage to Your Structure? (That's the Hidden Damage.)

Let Our Years of Experience be of Benefit to You! We'll Be Glad to Make an Inspection with You. If There Is No Trouble You'll Be Glad to Know It. If There IS Trouble You'll Be Mighty Glad to Know That, Too.

Was There Ever a More Opportune Time to Act Than Now?

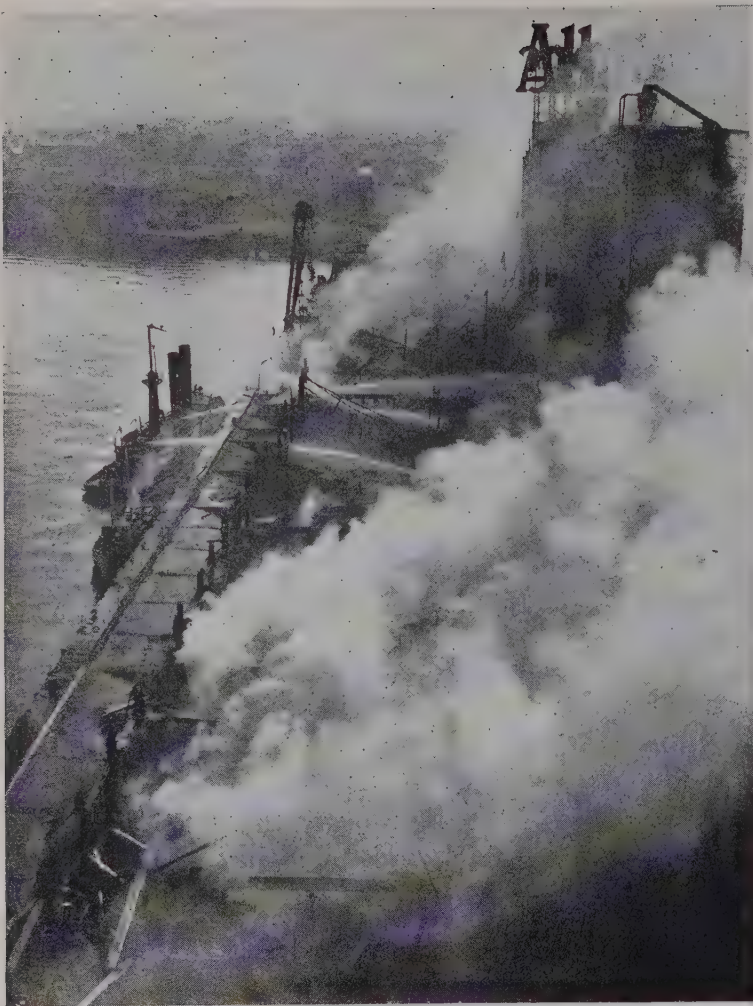


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**PROBING INTO \$6,000,000 OAKLAND GRAIN FIRE**

**A** WIDE investigation is under way into the \$6,000,000 fire suffered by the Albers Brothers Milling Co. Seemingly to start simultaneously in widely separated parts of the huge grain, cereal and feed plant, the entire Oakland (Calif.) fire department, the San Francisco fire boat, Coast Guard equipment, Southern Pacific Ry. fire fighting equipment and a large force of soldiers and marines were pressed into service before the inferno was brought under control.

Ebbing tidal conditions slowed down fire fighting efforts, for most of the water poured into the plant was pumped out of the bay—and when the tide ebbed then water was lacking, and the huge number of fire engines assembled could not be anywhere near supplied by the permanent fire fighting installations at the plant.

The huge wooden waterfront warehouse, 840 ft. in length, covered 120,000 sq. ft., without fire stops, without automatic sprinklers, remote from fire protection, but so located as to seriously expose the company's large concrete elevator and mill structures, the plant could be approached from the mainland only by a 1½ mile long

dead-end road. Approximately 50,000 sq. ft. was over tide water. Contents were chiefly grain.

#### **Cereal and Feed Mill Units Guttled**

The grain tank structure and mill was a semi-fire resistive building 6 to 8 stories and basement in height, and covered a ground area of 14,500 sq. ft. The walls were 6-in. concrete curtain. Floors were 6-in. concrete slab—with hardwood surface in the mill. The roof was concrete slab surfaced with tar and gravel. Elevators and stairways were enclosed with concrete and cut off at each floor with suitable doors. However, emphasizes the NFPA report, manlifts located in different parts of the cereal, grinding, mixing, roasting and grain storage unit, in particular, were not enclosed or cut off at floors. A great number of pipe openings cut the various floors.

Careless smoking or spontaneous ignition are considered in the NFPA report as being the cause of the blaze. Fire was first observed near the ladies' rest room on the mezzanine floor of the warehouse. At 8:17 p.m. the watchman was in the immediate vi-

cinity of where the fire is supposed to have started, but he observed no evidence of fire while in the warehouse. While on the 4th floor of the mill he heard breaking glass. His investigation disclosed fire bursting through the roof of the warehouse. He pulled the manual alarm at 8:32 p.m. and continued on his rounds. At the 6th floor he pulled another manual alarm which registered at 8:34. Continuing on his route he pulled a manual alarm on the 2nd floor at 8:41.

The fire department received the alarm at 8:33 p.m. and the first company arrived at 8:37. The fire was then in the east end of the warehouse. Another fire company arrived at 8:38 and went to the west end of the warehouse, which was not then involved. However, 3 or 4 minutes later the entire warehouse was aflame. The 6th alarm, bringing the entire fire department, was sounded by the chief at 8:41.

#### **Flash Fire Due to Accumulated Dust**

The extreme rapidity with which this blaze spread indicates that a flash fire occurred due to accumulated dust, although there was no evidence of actual dust explosions, the NFPA reports—due supposedly to the "give" of wood construction. The fire spread to the concrete elevator and mill through many wall openings. It is not certain that all fire doors operated properly. Wire glass windows overlooking the warehouse were practically of no value, due to the intense exposure which melted the glass out of the frames. The spread of the fire inside the mill was very rapid due to many unprotected vertical openings, such as manlifts, spouts and conveyors.

There were 8 persons on duty at the time overhauling and cleaning machinery and taking inventory.

#### **STATES TO ADOPT NFPA CODES?**

New "General Orders on Prevention of Dust Explosions" have been drafted by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin with the help of an advisory committee. If officially adopted it will apply to all grain, malt, feed, starch, flour, etc., plants. State committees in New York and Illinois are now considering making NFPA dust explosion codes law, and others are expected to follow.

Metal must be used for all ducts, spouting, legs, heads, boots, and to line all bins, under the Wisconsin orders. Elevator legs may never idle and must be equipped with an automatic back stop. Electromagnetic or pneumatic separators (not permanent magnets) must be installed as provided. Hand tools, including shovels and scoops must be of non-ferrous metal. Provisions apply to old as well as new construction.

[Ed.: Perhaps greater interest will hereafter be registered in code work—particularly that of eliminating unhelpful provisions detrimental to plant operation.]



# PROBING INTO ABSENTEEISM

**J**OB absence is not a new problem, but wartime has made it more serious in extent and in its effect upon the piled-up production needs. Understanding of the nature and causes of the problem is a necessary prerequisite to remedial action by any group or agency, and a full knowledge of its causes will go far in any program to increase productive hours in plants, the findings reveal. The studies classify "job absences" as follows:

1. Unavoidable, caused largely by serious sickness and accidents.

2. Preventable, due to minor illness and preventable accidents, poor housing and overcrowded or inadequate transportation facilities, fatigue caused by excessive work hours, job shopping and restlessness of workers, and failure to keep materials and products moving steadily to assure maximum use of all workers.

3. Inexcusable, due to failure of management to impress workers with sense of individual responsibility in war, inadequate supervision, bad scheduling of work and failure to obtain all necessary materials in advance, labor hoarding; and, failure on the part of workers, after-payday absences, time off to keep social engagements, hangovers and "war prosperity."

Job absences which are preventable under current conditions in most places are largely due to the following factors: minor sickness, minor accidents, family needs for shopping, check-cashing, appearances before ration boards, poor housing, need for repair work on house or automobile, lack of child-care facilities, and homesickness of in-migrant workers. In addition to these problems of the workers leading to job absence, management often shares responsibility for poor attendance rates through faulty arrangements of work-shifts, poor working conditions in plants, inadequate labor relations, material shortages and other factors which cause idle time at work and dissatisfaction among the work force.

Job absences for which the individual worker or employer is responsible are usually found among a small percentage of any work force, and can be remedied in most cases through better understandings on the worker's part of his importance to winning the war, and through improvement of employe-employer relationships and of working conditions.

Many union leaders and War Production Drive joint committees call on members who have frequently been absent from work, to ascertain reason for poor attendance records and to correct conditions which cause absence. Useful programs have been undertaken by many plant manage-

ments. In some of these, absentees are interviewed by counselors on their return to the job; in some, time-cards are removed and the worker upon his return is required to report to his foreman or other plant official; attendance contests are held and average attendance rates for plant groups are posted to show relative standings, and special awards are made to departments and individuals for good attendance records. More will have to be done as labor becomes more precious and more important as a factor in supplying the fighting forces. Great improvement in job attendance was noted where record-keeping systems were installed to record absences, followed by programs to reduce sickness and accidents, and "morale programs" to let the workers know their responsibility and relationship to success in the war. One labor-management committee in an Elgin, Ill., plant requires that every absent employe shall work as many hours as he lost in his absence, for which he is paid in War Bonds and stamps.

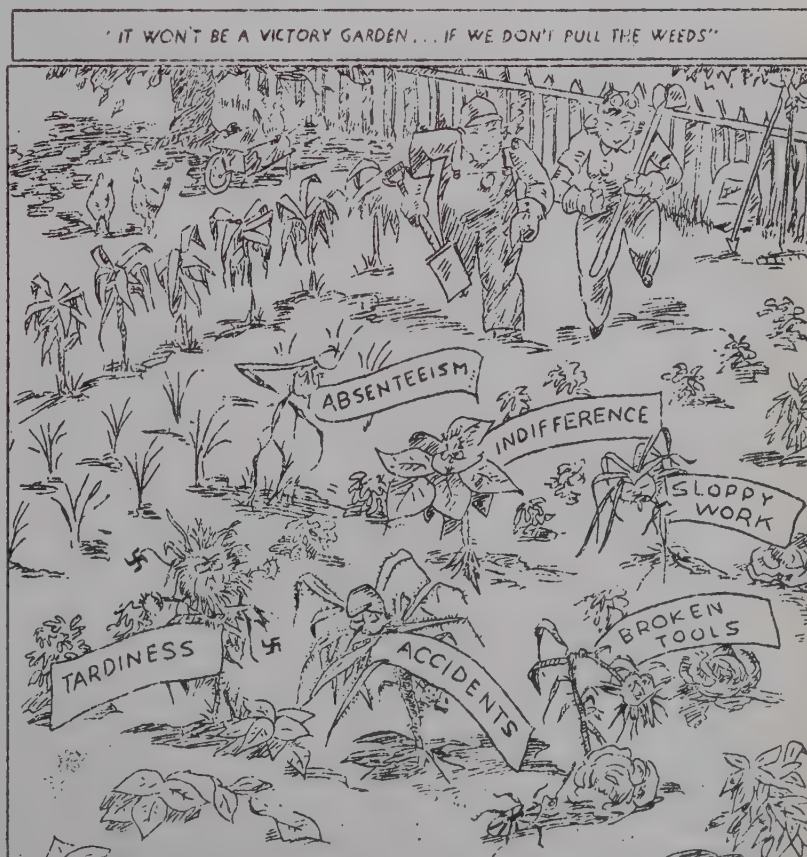
Great Britain has been struggling with the job-absence problem since the war began, and has found that economic waste results from too long

a work-week; that men and women need "time off" for rest and recreation. Improvement of factory and community conditions, programs to conserve the health and energy of the workers for the job of producing weapons and supplies for the men at the fighting fronts, were found to be most effective. Experience of plants and communities in the United States has shown the same formula to be best in meeting the job-absence problem here.

## ABSENTEEISM UP 56%

The wartime average of absenteeism in 25 plants surveyed by the National Ass'n of Manufacturers has increased 56%—or from 5.42% of workers compared with 3.48% before the war—due to sickness, accidents, housing and transportation problems, high earnings, inexperience in regular employment and irresponsibility. In industries with a high rate of absenteeism the lost time is greatest on Saturdays and Mondays.

"Once employees are convinced that their individual work is of vital importance there will be very little voluntary absenteeism," the report concludes.



—Courtesy Arcady Farms Milling Company's "Wonderblast"



## CARLOADINGS HOLD LEAD

Cars loaded with grain and grain products continue to hold their lead over previous years, with current loadings recorded at 23.8% ahead of 1942 and 42.8% above 1941, as of May 15th. Reports from the Ass'n of American Railroads show for the weeks ending:

	1943	1942	1941
May 15 .....	43,242	34,967	38,905
May 8 .....	45,615	35,143	35,118
May 1 .....	46,597	36,193	33,854
April 24 .....	45,216	35,677	33,763
April 17 .....	42,589	36,175	33,512

Cars of grain for export unloaded at tidewater in April total 5,607 compared with 3,217 in the same month last year.

### Methods of Preparing Cars

"Methods For Inspecting, Preparing and Coopersing Cars For Bulk Grain and Methods For Releasing Grain Doors From Cars and For Protection of Grain Doors," is the all-embrasive title of Pamphlet No. 36, just released by the Operating-Transportation Division of the Association of American Railroads, 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago. Well illustrated and quickly digested, this handy 16-page text should be a help to everyone breaking in new hands in this department—not to mention refreshing the memories of the old timers. Copies are free for the writing.

### WHEAT GRIND UP

During March 1,029 mills ground 47,927,200 bu. wheat compared with 44,286,042 during February, ground by 1,048 mills, and 38,194,312 by 1,095 mills a year ago. The March figure does not come up to the 49,958,636 bu. ground by 1,061 mills during January of this year, however 35 mills reporting for March ground 3,866,545 bu. of wheat into granular flour which figures are not included in the total. Of this March grind, over 75%, or 36,116,626 bu., were ground by 152 mills over 1,000 bbls. capacity and 8,477,159 by 170 mills from 401 to 1,000 bbl. capacity. The remaining 3,333,415 bu. was ground by 707 mills of 400 bbls. capacity and under.

## CALL BACK ALL GRAIN CARS

In anticipation of heavy demands for suitable cars to handle the crop movement this summer and fall, the Car Service Division of the Ass'n of American Railroads is announcing steps to build up the supply of available grain cars on western railroads—especially in the southwestern states where the movement of the winter wheat crop will begin in June. A heavy volume of grain from country stations immediately following the start of the new harvest is anticipated.

In an "emergency" release from ODT, ICC, and the Grain and Grain Products Committee of the Transportation Conservation Committee, shippers are asked to

1. Load cars promptly.
2. Unload cars promptly.
3. Order no more cars than absolutely necessary.
4. Clean cars.
5. Avoid excessive circuitous routing.
6. Load cars to the grain line.
7. Furnish disposition after grading as quickly as possible.
8. Stop billing cars "notify" a concern at a given point when the party to be notified is not located at that point.
9. Eliminate additional inspections.
10. Curtail transit use and operation.

### Canadian Wheat For New England Feeders

An initial purchase of 7,250,000 bu. of Canadian wheat to supplement feed grain supplies in New England and the middle Atlantic areas, has been made by CCC. The total amount bought for poultry and dairy production will be limited by the availability of lake and rail transportation. Efforts will be made to move such wheat into distribution as rapidly as it becomes possible.

### Corn Grind 2,500,000 Weekly

The corn products industry, which has been producing corn syrup, starch, sugar and oil at capacity since June, 1941, requires about 2,500,000 bu. of corn a week. Eleven refiners ground 10,712,723 bu. during April as compared with 10,969,160 a year ago.

## TO PLOW UP DUST BOWL

Plowing up the now-pastured Great Plains land where the "dust bowl" of the 30's drove thousands out in a mass migration may be an immediate result of the United Nations' food conference, according to reports. Changes in the production program most likely would involve a sharp increase in acreages of cereal crops, soybeans, etc.

### LATEST OPENING IN YEARS

Navigation on the Great Lakes was officially declared open on May 10th—the latest opening in 17 years. Some cargoes had been moving out from the head of the lakes for several days before that.

Grain is now arriving at bay ports, but in view of the huge supplies needed in the East cargo space is none too plentiful. Canada sold 7,250,000 bu. wheat to the U. S. Government for feeding purposes—the first part of the 100,000,000 bu. needed.

### Von Riesen to Seedburo

Harold Von Riesen has recently accepted a position with the Seedburo Equipment Company, which firm is well known to the trade for supplying grain and seed testing equipment.

Mr. Von Riesen is a graduate of the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture with a B. Sc. degree. He will assist L. M. Smith and P. W. Burrows in the handling of testing equipment.

Mr. Von Riesen was Junior Supervisor of Grain Inspection to Assistant Marketing Specialist in the U.S.D.A. for a considerable time, as well as being employed by the AAA at Lincoln, Nebr. He comes to the Seedburo Equipment Company direct from the Food Distribution Administration, where he has had a wide experience in checking testing equipment for the Government, both in Chicago and throughout the Middle West.

The Seedburo Equipment Company will be glad to receive inquiries from anyone in the grain or allied trade industries concerning their grading problems.

# DELIVERY IN 2 WEEKS



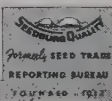
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# Training Women

## For Your Plant

By Kathryn Judkins

Educational Counselor, Illinois Institute of Technology

Before Chicago Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

•  
"SOON one out of every four workers in American industries will be a woman," War Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt warns us. "To meet 1943 production goals the number of woman workers must increase until, by the end of the year, they will be filling almost 30 percent of all jobs. By that time it is expected that 6,000,000 women will be in war work which includes your plant."

"Where the male labor supply is nearing exhaustion, industry will be willing to try women in more and more jobs for which only men would formerly have been considered. As the need has increased," he said, "women have demonstrated their ability to fill almost any kind of job, even including the so-called heavy manual jobs."

### Training Women for Your Plant

THE world situation has upset previous employment customs and traditions. The question today is "Who can do the job?" . . . Women, older men, and the physically handicapped are the answer.

Previously, men thought in terms of doing certain types of work for themselves and other men. Equipment and physical layout of our industrial life was established for men. Mental attitudes towards women in industry were undeveloped.

The present crisis has left the employer somewhat paralyzed. He must not only retool his plant for the new women workers, he must also, in the words of Paul V. McNutt, retool his mind.

### 50,000 a Week Into Industry

ON the other hand, industry has been using women for a long time. There have always been a few, or quite a few women in "men's" jobs. But the scope of the present programs for inducting women into industry is so great that many employers have been perhaps unnecessarily and unconsciously scared. It has been estimated that more than 50,000 women a week are quitting their homes to fill jobs left by men who have joined the armed services.

In the present situation, women are filling jobs in a more advanced state than where they left off in their efforts during World War I. It is necessary to think of the jobs that have to be done in order to satisfy the

needs of the day, rather than shall a man or shall a woman do this job?

A brief review of the employment of women in public capacities may show how much the picture has changed since the time of our great-great-grandmothers, at which time the spheres of activity of men and women were rigidly divided and their characters and potentialities were believed to be strongly contrasted."

From 1890 on, women began to see the results of their long struggle for equality with men in the work-a-day world. In 1890, there were 4,000,000 women employed in "gainful occupations." By 1900, there were 5,300,000 employed. The increase in numbers is not so significant as is the push of women into managership and ownership, into trade and finance, and into education. From 1900 to 1910, more and more women went outside the home to practice those skills which had been the traditional occupations of the home, such as nursing and garment making.

World War I gave them an opportunity to show what they could do in the traditional men's jobs, and many women, proving their worth, kept their jobs after the war was over. Came the depression and thousands were let out or their salaries, always lower than those paid men for similar work, were slashed. Yet, other thousands of women who had never

worked, found the family income so dwindled that they took jobs—when they could be found—to pull the family through the depression. So women did not lose their foothold during the depression.

### 24 Million Women Goal

BY 1942, the total number of employed women had jumped to 14,300,000. Of this total, 2,100,000 women had been added in the year 1941-42. In 1942 it was estimated that 4,500,000 more women would be employed; and it is hoped that at least 5,000,000 more will be employed by the end of 1943. Since there are approximately 45,000,000 potential working women in U.S.A. this goal seems entirely feasible. Today, women have learned that in many, many instances that only through their own efforts can they be sure of support, and that their own security and that of their dependents is based on earning. The present war has only made these facts more clear.

Critical shortages of male workers who are taking their places in the armed forces have occurred in many skilled and semi-skilled occupations. Employers are giving serious thought to the employment of women in jobs which have been or are now occupied by men, and for some time companies have been inducting women into many jobs formerly filled by men. This has necessitated drastic readjustments in some companies which had never employed women in any capacity. There it involves revision of policies, changes in physical lay-out and equipment, safety programs, wearing apparel, and wages.

The problems of training women are more imaginary than real. Those employers who are worried by the problems are mostly those who have not employed women or who have not adequately provided for additional employees.

Hiring women for industrial jobs has proved, in most instances, to be a somewhat confusing task. It is not now always possible, as was formerly done, to select women solely on the basis of experience, age, marital sta-



—Courtesy Continental "Bulletin"



tus. Age ranges have had to be greatly widened and less importance attached to marital status. Dexterity tests have been used by some plants, and others required some experience involving work with the hands.

Plant changes include providing up-to-date washrooms and restroom facilities. Provision for the welfare and recreation of women workers have to be arranged. Little change in supervision has been found necessary, and in most cases, it has been found that men and women work satisfactorily together once the men employees have recovered from their original "resentment" of women workers.

Preceding training is the guidance problem, information about job opportunities, and the overall abilities of the individual.

#### Pre-Employment Training Key of Success

**P**RE-EMPLOYMENT training has many advantages. Plant operators who are now employing women in large numbers believe that it will have the following benefits to quote from "Woman Power to Supplement Manpower" by the Manufacturer's Association of Connecticut:

1. Breaks the shock of change from home life to industrial work.
2. Reduces the fright reaction to noise, dirt, speed, and danger of machinery in motion.
3. Saves shop training to be done after they report on the job.
4. Effects on economy of materials, less breakage and salvage.
5. Reduces danger of injury to new operators and other employees.
6. Maintains the interest of woman volunteers while they are waiting for a place in production.

To meet the need for training, both of men and women, the U. S. Office of Education, in cooperation with the schools and colleges throughout the nation, sponsored a program in Engineering, Science, and Management War Training. Women have made applications to these training centers by the hundreds with the idea of helping out during the emergency, learning to do a job according to specifications in order to get production accomplished.

Very few of these women are looking for a career or are they determined to hold their jobs forever. Some wished to serve for patriotic reasons. Others train out of necessity when breadwinners were called into the Services. The following statement appeared in public announcements of the Engineering Science Management War Training courses:

"Jobs are not guaranteed whether by our Institute or by the U. S. Office of Education, but every effort will be made to obtain positions for those who satisfactorily complete these courses."

#### Special Training Programs Set Up

**P**ROGRAMS are started usually after a survey of industrial needs has first been made. In the Chicago area, to illustrate, courses ranging in length from ten to sixteen weeks are set up for women. At the Illinois Institute of Technology, for example, programs exclusively for women have



"Hey, Ma! Tell grandpaw and sis to stop picking on me."

—Courtesy "Supervision"

been set up in industrial chemistry, drafting, and inspection methods. Programs are continuous and have as many enrollees as the various training units can handle. There are long waiting lists.

Provisions are made not only for classroom and laboratory instruction, but for vocational guidance and placement. We have trained forty-nine women in chemistry and they are now out on the job. The lowest salary per year is \$1040, the highest is \$2400, and the average salary is \$1663.53. These are all starting salaries based on the 40-hour week. These graduates have recently organized the Women's Industrial Chemical Society and are known as the "WICS." And so it goes.

These women trained at Illinois Tech, and hundreds of others like them throughout the country, are not only taking the place of men—in some

cases they are doing the job better than men. It has been established that emotionally women are stronger than men and can stand up under strain better than men. They have greater finger dexterity. Women can and are handling jobs without fear of physical exertion by the operation of mechanical hoists, pulleys, and conveyors. Women as supervisors of other women have proved they can get work done. The "sweet, young thing" cannot pull the wool over the eyes of the woman supervisor. If a woman supervisor really knows her job, men also working under her will respect her ability and co-operate on the job.

Women should be paid the same salary or wage received by a man for similar work. If this were done, it would help prevent the situation that arose after the last war when men returning from active duty found their jobs filled by women working for less money. The War Labor Board has warned employers that it would not approve discriminations against workers because of sex. The general trend seems to be "equal work, equal pay."

#### What About After the War?

**O**NE question left to be answered is, what of the period after the war? How will women's status be affected by her further "push" into the "men's" world during the war?

To answer these questions, we can present only what seems to be the logical conclusion of a survey of the situation today and a look at women's status after the last war. That women will not lose the foot-hold in those jobs where she proves her worth is certain. This will mean that woman's permanent horizon will undoubtedly be greatly widened by the war.

The woman who after the war returns to the home, should be more efficient in homemaking, and a better companion. She should be well-rounded, well-educated in human relations, more capable, more adjustable, and more versatile. She should also be able to give new meaning and leadership to her service and cultural organizations, which have so long occupied much of her best thought and activity outside the home.

As women throughout the world in the war emergency have donned overalls and tied up their tresses and gone to work with machines and microscopes and blue prints, more and more of the traditional superstitions as to where "woman's place is," are being broken down. It may be that the war will do much to help woman find her place, not in accordance with tradition, but in accordance with her true assets and liabilities as a contributing member of our society.

The secret of success for women is for each individual woman to be objective in her own attitude toward the job to be done, realize the present emergency situation, and evaluate her

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own abilities in relation to that of men pertaining to the job to be done. Should this war prove to be of long duration, it stands to reason that many men will be killed or will return crippled. It may be necessary after the war to retain a larger military force than the United States has ever maintained before. Therefore, the emergency may continue for women to hold jobs who might otherwise not do so.

#### Proving Adaptable; Willingly Filling Gap

**T**HROUGH the present experiences, women may prove adaptable, sufficient and more desirable to employers who may prefer to retain them. Whatever may develop in the employment situation, the paramount issue is accomplishment regardless of whether the job is done by a man or a woman. Women's attitude, generally speaking, is that of filling the gap and helping out for the emergency on the production line or wherever needed, until the men do return to the jobs they originally held.

Let's win the war first, meet one problem at a time, "that of training," and we'll do a better job of winning the war.

#### FINE POINTS OF SUPERVISION

Plant supervisors are told how to guide workers and how to check on working conditions so as to prevent on-the-job accidents, in a pamphlet called "Safety Speeds Production" issued by the USDLabor and available for the writing.

It discusses the qualities of a good boss, how to instruct, what to teach, the woman worker, dealing with individuals, and securing co-operation of workers—all from the point of view of making safety an integral part of operations.

It points out important considerations in plant housekeeping, handling materials, tools for the job, machine guarding and safety equipment. Meeting widespread requests from management faced with current shortage of experienced supervisory employees, the material in it comes from the experience of hundreds of foremen.

#### CONTROLLING ABSENTEEISM

A most helpful booklet is available for the writing entitled "Controlling Absenteeism." Issued by the U. S. Dept. of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, ask for Special Bulletin No. 12 if you are interested.

Another text on this subject is titled "Ways of Dealing with Absenteeism" and is available from the War Production Drive Headquarters, War Production Board, Washington, D. C. Plants without systematic plans for reducing the causes of absenteeism have nearly twice as high a rate of job absences as those which do have such programs.

#### AA-1 RATING TO ELEVATORS

The preference rating of AA-1 is now available to grain storage interests, advises one correspondent, for repairs, maintenance, and operating supplies. This is now covered by CMP Reg. No. 5 and the new rating will supersede the previous rating of A-10, under Order P-100, which has been the general preference rating for elevators so far.

Flour and feed mills, maltsters, corn and soybean refiners, et al, have had the advantage of this AA-1 rating for some time, but until now no ruling was available for elevators. In addition, there may be included as maintenance, repair and operating supplies, minor items of productive capital equipment and minor addition or replacements not exceeding \$500 in value, exclusive of labor costs. The endorsement required on orders given your suppliers—which must be signed by hand—was given in full on page 7, March "GRAIN."

#### PD-1A Limit Raised

The dollar limit of PD-1A applications has been raised from \$100 to \$500, effective May 8th. Local offices may now handle such priority applications.

#### NEW MEN CAUSING ACCIDENTS

Alone at the time of the accident, an employee's body was found wedged between the floor and the manlift.

Arched in a shipping bin, feed gave way under the weight of two workmen who went to investigate the stoppage. The company had always been strict about safety belts and is outstanding for their safety accomplishments. But the two men smothered to death.

Becoming panic stricken as he rode on a manlift for the first time, a new employee hugged the belt. Normally the safety device would have prevented his going over the top pulley, but

because he was standing on his tip-toes this precaution was not brought into play. He fell astride the safety railing after going over the top and died after prolonged weeks of agony.

Crushed against the wall of the elevator by a box car, one experienced foreman directing the movement of cars, died en route to the hospital.

#### OLD TIMERS HURT OFTENER

In the SOGES new Safety Manual, it is pointedly emphasized that most accidents happen to the new man. Our experience has not entirely been that way.

While we are all aware that accidents are more prevalent among new workers, we must not lose sight of the fact that supervisors must be constantly on the alert for unsafe practices in the old timers—who are prone to take chances

because they feel that they won't get hurt due to the experience they have. So it is to some of the old timers that the more serious accidents sometimes occur.

Let's not lose track of this fact and in constantly educating the old timers, they will automatically set more proper examples for the new employees.—Gilbert P. Lane, Arcady Farms Milling Company, Riverdale, President SOGES.

#### Kimberlin Ill

H. A. Kimberlin, Superintendent for the Midland Flour Milling Co., No. Kansas City, Mo., has been sick and away from work for some time, but is better now and able to go to the plant part time.—Harley Hixson.

#### BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS



Scene en route to the World's Grain Storage Capital



# PUNCHES CLOCK AGAIN...FOR BOY IN JAP PRISON

**Retired machinist back in harness puts 20% in War Bonds**

OSCAR used to be a first-class machinist. Five years ago he retired to live out the rest of his life on a pension.

The other morning he showed up again at his old plant, which now makes war equipment, and asked for his old job back. When pay day came, he signed up with the Pay-Roll Savings Plan to put 20 percent of his pay in War Bonds.

Seems Oscar's boy was on Bataan.

## Can't you spare '10' percent?

With people like Oscar making real sacrifices to help win the war, is it too much for you to put aside as little as 10 percent of your pay for War Bonds? Sign up for at least 10 percent at your place of business today!

## Dandy From Beginning to End

Just finished reading the last issue of "GRAIN" and think it is a dandy from beginning to end. You haven't been winning these prizes on "GRAIN" for nothing, and with the support of a Florida vacation behind you we will be looking for a first place winner this year.

Please change my address on the mailing list so I won't miss a single issue. Have moved the family from Chicago to Sheboygan and it will be grand to be settled once more. Then with the aid of Einstein I might figure out some of the blends my brother Supers are making in their barley shipments and try to make some fine malt. Hope to attend the Duluth meeting.—Ed Josephson, Schreier Malting Co., Sheboygan, Wis.

## FLOOD CAUSES ANXIETY

That Missouri River flood was really something, John Goetzinger of Omaha writes. We are almost a mile from the river and sit 23 ft. above it—but "Ol' Man Ribber" came up and really swamped us. Had 2½ ft. of water all around the elevator for two days, and would have held out okay but the dike broke—and then we got it.

Our car dumper pit is 22 ft. deep and being a part of the basement is 60 ft. wide and 80 ft. long. It was full of water to the floor level. The tanks stayed dry although 4 inches more and the river would have flooded the grain.

We removed 14 motors from the basement ranging from 10 hp. to 75 hp. One of 25 hp. hung from the ceiling of the basement at 22 ft. and it was a job getting it down. No way to hook a block or chain or anything else. The 75 hp. was on the car haul and it had to be lifted over head to get it out. No place for block there either.

Putting these back was easier. The railroad cut a hole in the floor and we lowered this ceiling motor back into place. We couldn't wait to cut a hole to take them out, however, because the water was already coming in. Amusingly enough the flood gave us the opportunity of overhauling the motors while the pumps were taking the water out. Now they're all in perfect condition again and will be good for many years.

It took us 18 hours to pump the elevator out with a 6 in. pump. It sure can throw water. I never want to see that again though, for it's too hard on a person.

## Miraculously Escapes

While attempting to adjust the belt on a line shaft at the Lincoln (Neb.) Mills, the jacket of James O. Wilson, an employee, became entangled on the rotating shaft and he was thrown violently against the ceiling and held there until the jacket fortunately was ripped from his body. He miraculously escaped from the experience with only a badly bruised body that kept him confined to his bed for several days.

## Welcome Visitors

Welcome visitors included Hy Arendall, Innis Speiden & Co., Omaha, and Art Osgood, the Day Co., Minneapolis.

## He Enjoys It

I enjoy "GRAIN" and read it from cover to cover the day it arrives.—R. M. Lare, Supt., Butler-Welsh Grain Co., Nebraska City, Nebr.



## Ward Combs Promoted

Ward Combs of the Presto-X-Co., Omaha, has been promoted to the rating of Pharmacist's Mate. He is now stationed at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Lake Front, New Orleans, La. He writes that he likes his present location much better than when he was stationed either in San Diego or Pensacola.

"Have read every line in the copies of 'GRAIN.' It particularly warmed my innards to read the remarks from throughout the country written by those I had met at the Omaha convention last year. It's time for me to get some more of that 'grain dust' in my lungs," he writes, "so believe I'll go visit the big terminal here."

## THOMAS, LAKE TO DENVER

Guy A. Thomas, formerly chairman of the Board of Commander-Larrabee Mfg. Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., is slated to serve as president of The Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. upon completion of negotiations for the acquisition thereof by a New York investment banking firm.

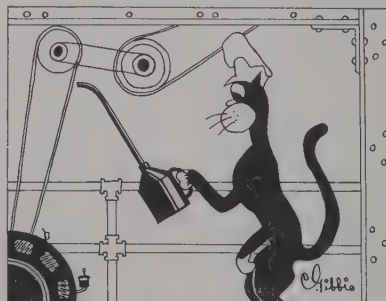
Fred Lake, Vice President of the Continental Grain Co., Kansas City, a staunch supporter of the Superintendents' Society and frequently a speaker on its programs, is to become Executive Vice President.

The company owns and operates 184 terminal and country elevators and warehouses and 26 flour mills in Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon, Idaho, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. Headquarters are in Denver.

## CAN'T NEGLECT UP-KEEP

Is your plant becoming a wreck? Are you neglecting those little "fixing" jobs that are necessary to keep your plant safe and in good operating order? Are you carefully checking your machinery, oiling and repairing it to avoid expensive breakdowns?

J. Forrest Moyer, Dodge City, Kan., adds: With the serious labor shortage, it is very easy to overlook these small



but most important everyday jobs. Replacements, he points out, are difficult to obtain, and time and money will be lost by breakdowns and even fires that could be avoided by a few hours each week devoted especially to repairs of your plant and machinery.





**T**HE above unusual picture reveals the infinite care with which The Merchants Elevator at Davenport, Iowa, owned and operated by the Victoria Elevator Company of Minneapolis, Minn., is being thoroughly restored to 100 per cent usefulness, — every inch of storage space soon will again be safe and sound for income-producing storage. Several interesting stages in the complete restoration process are visible, including the "flesh grafting" over the "cancers" that have been cut out, the caulking, and the penetrating primer coat. Particular skill in these operations is highly desirable in order to give the tanks just the right flexibility for future expansion and contraction without further breaks at old "sores."

At the right is shown the restoration work just completed. This section of the 1,000,000 bushel elevator now is as weather-tight as anyone could hope for—and your plant and your grain can be equally well protected.



IT'S THE OLD, OLD STORY:

## "A STITCH IN TIME"

..... Saves more than the proverbial "nine," as the old axiom goes. For "cancers" in concrete are no different than any other "cancers." Put the knife to them just as soon as they're discovered and you save one whale of a lot of future costly "operations."

"A Stitch In Time Saves Nine," true. But more important, — it helps insure the condition of your stored grain, — and how costly that can be when it goes on a rampage. In everyone's past experience there's one or more "black pages" in his memoirs — weeks when the fight with grain spoilage was nip and tuck. You don't NEED to dread any such a recurrence because of the weather now.

Take that "STITCH" in time, TODAY. There are no priorities on our proven materials; your government wants every inch of space in existence, and restoration work of this nature had better be done now while it is still possible to get skilled artesans to assure you the kind of work you get from .....

**JOHN D. BOLTON** *Gunitite Contractor*

20 N. WACKER DRIVE

CHICAGO



## New Officers at Minneapolis

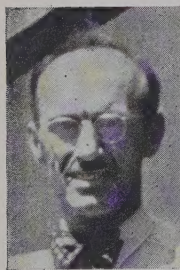
Robert R. Bredt, Fruen Milling Co., succeeds Clarence C. Bach, Twin City Trading Co., as president of the Minneapolis Chapter of the Superintendents' Society. Also elected at their last meeting was Clifford A. MacIver, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., vice president, and James Auld, Hales & Hunter Co., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

### VACATION TIME IS ACCIDENT TIME

Industrial and home accidents take a heavy toll, too!—reads the attractive notice of the May 25th meeting of the Minneapolis Superintendents' Chapter, issued through the co-operation of Northwestern Miller. "Could YOU meet an emergency with adequate first-aid treatment?" the invitation continues. "A life might depend upon your knowledge."

John R. Hartmann, first-aid and water safety director, Hennepin County Chapter of the Red Cross, is scheduled to describe and demonstrate major first-aid techniques to the group—which should prove very helpful.

### Vacation Hint Helpful



Bill Kamp of Ralston - Purina Co., Kansas City, reports his company has started giving a safety record card to each employee as he starts for his vacation. This card gives the number of years the employee has worked without a

disabling accident and is signed by the Manager and Superintendent.

Novel what! Just a gentle reminder to the employee to keep up his safety efforts while away from the plant.

### 1855 LANDMARK BOWS

Old Elevator A played an important part in the city's early history. In 1855 the "A" section was completed by Solomon Sturges and Alvah Buckingham, earliest storage pioneers, and Elevator "B" was completed in 1857. Chicago's 1871 fire consumed the "A" house, but the "B" plant was untouched—the only elevator left standing in the area. In 1873 "A" was restored, to again contribute to the city's commercial activity. Now termed obsolete and doomed due to civic plans and improvements, the Illinois Central elevator is being torn down.

## Kansas City Superintendents Elect

O. B. "Dunc" Duncan, Salina Terminal Elevator Co., was elected president of the Kansas City Chapter of the Superintendents Society at their last meeting. He succeeds Eric Matson of Cargill, Inc., who becomes a director. Mr. Duncan was secretary of this unit last year.

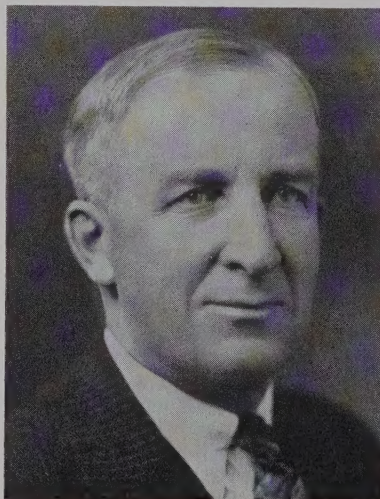
Harley J. Hixson, Continental Grain Co., is the new first vice president, and John Blowers, Wyandotte Elevator, Standard Milling Co., second vice president. Peyton A. "Jim" Kier, Standard Milling Co., is now secretary-treasurer. Mr. Kier is a national director of the parent body.

Hugh King, Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.; Roy Harp, Wolcott-Lincoln, Inc.; Fred Callehugh, Uhlmann Grain Co., and Mr. Matson comprise the directorate. Regular monthly meetings are held with round-table discussions in the directors' room of the Board of Trade each alternate month, and a speaker the intervening months. The usual attendance is around 35.

### K. C. HOLDS INTERESTING MEETING

We had a pretty good meeting on May 18th, writes Harley Hixson, Continental Grain Co., Program Chairman of the K. C. SOGES Chapter. Grover Meyer of the K. C. Power & Light Co. gave us the inside story on electronics. All of us feel our group is going to get started off in good shape. There seems to be a little more than usual interest now as shown by the attendance of 30.

We are going to try having one meeting with a dinner and a speaker, followed the next month by a business meeting and round-table discussion.



The late Dan Loney of Ogilvie Flour Mills, Fort William

We are sending meeting notices to all eligible Supers and their assistants, but will discontinue this service where no interest is shown.

## Laugen Heads Chicago Slate

Gordon Laugen, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., became president of the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at their last meeting, just held. He succeeds Ed Josephson of Albert Schwill & Co., who now is associated with the Schreier Malting Co., of Sheboygan, Wis.

Stephen Halac, The Glidden Co., is the new first vice president, and Lloyd Forsell, Albert Schwill & Co., is second vice president. Leonard Danielson, Arcady Farms Milling Co., is secretary. Fred Beakey of Grain & Feed Journals, is publicity officer.

Past national presidents William H. Gassler, Rosenbaum Brothers, and Gilbert P. Lane, Arcady Farms Milling Co., head the directorate, followed by Bernie Kline, Hales & Hunter Co., Riverdale; Marshall George, B. I. Weller Co.; Russell Maas, Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond; Frank Jost, Jr., R. A. Gerstenbarg & Co., and Charles Hegwein, Pratt Food Co., Hammond. William H. Radke, Corn Products Refining Co., was chairman of the nominating committee of five.

### Chicago Changes Meeting Dates

After over a decade of meeting on the first Tuesday of the month, the Chicago SOGES Chapter will experiment with the second Monday—due to the pressure of the many extra duties most of its members have accepted as their contribution to the war effort.

### Omaha Holds Meeting

The Omaha-Council Bluffs SOGES Chapter held its regular monthly meeting on May 11th, advises Sec'y John Goetzinger, Rosenbaum Brothers. All present discussed plans for attending the Duluth convention, as well as future programs for our group.

### Only Few Safety Manuals Left

Before the beginning of the new crop movement would be a mighty fine time to have all the folks in your plant refresh their memories on the safety data given in the SOGES Safety Manual, suggests Safety Committee Chairman Oscar W. Olsen, F. H. Peavey & Co., Duluth. The Society has only a limited quantity available for distribution, so it's first come—first served. The cost is but 25c per copy. Write the Society at Board of Trade Building, Chicago, and get yours before it is too late.



## Jack Coughlin Dies

John R. Coughlin, widely known in grain trade circles as "Jack", passed away unexpectedly in the Veterans' Hospital at Fort Snelling, Minn., early on the morning of May 5th and was buried at the National Cemetery in military honors on May 7.



A flying lieutenant in the last war, Jack had been in the hospital since January. While he seemed to improve steadily, his breathing necessitated his being placed in an oxygen tent on more than one occasion.

An expert in the handling of grains, and an authority on salvaging fire and water soaked grains and products, Jack ran the Union Elevator—which he always claimed was the country's largest wooden house—for the Brooks Elevator Corporation of Minneapolis. In addition, he could be found on the scene of the industry's major dust explosion and fire scenes assisting or directing the reclamation activities.

A particularly active worker in the Superintendent's Society, Jack was particularly helpful in establishing a Minneapolis Chapter in 1936—having attended this association's annual conventions previously. Becoming Chapter secretary, he soon moved into the presidency, and was retained on the directorate even after being elected to the board of the parent body. He was slated for rapid promotion in the association in recognition of his outstanding ability and accomplishments. He served on many of its committees.

It is very fitting that such a large group should have paid their last respects. Just fifty, Jack leaves a widow and three sons—the oldest of which is nine. "We all miss him," say the members of the Minneapolis Chapter, "as Jack was a swell fellow and one who would do anything he could to help."

### HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Birthday greetings to H. L. Heinrichson, Terminal Grain Corp., Sioux City, who will blow out his candles on June 10th, and to William J. Waller, American Malting Co., Dearborn, Mich., who cuts his cake on June 18th; to Charlie Walker, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Council Bluffs, who will cut the strings on a flock of gifts on June 24th, to say nothing of Leonard Danielson, Arcady Farms Milling Co., Riverdale, who will really be "head man" on June 30th.

# STOP HIM!

**THE EASY, EFFECTIVE  
AND ECONOMICAL WAY**



Fumigation with LARVACIDE as directed kills the adult weevil and other granary pests, including the egg life and larvae • LARVACIDE offers a definitely planned program. The soundness and economy of this program has been proved again and again over nearly two decades, in elevators of every size and type:

- **TREAT INCOMING INFESTED GRAIN**—to stop infestation from outside.
- **TREAT GRAIN IN TURNING**—as an excellent, low cost precaution, requiring very light dosage.
- **HAVE CLEAN BINS**—Light treatment with LARVACIDE before running in clean grain, is the best way we know to KEEP it clean.

**COSTS ONLY \$1.50 to \$1.70 PER THOUSAND BUSHELS in closed concrete bins**

**BIN TOP TREATMENT  
for MOTH**

is an easy, excellent and low cost measure that will go far to keep you out of pest trouble at this season.

## Larvacide

CHLORPICRIN

is a tear gas fumigant with safety warning. Shipped in cylinders 25-180 lbs. and 1 lb. dispenser bottles, each in sealed can, 6 or 12 to wooden case. Stocked in major cities.

Because of its repellent action, your grain treatment with LARVACIDE will also help control RODENTS.

**INNIS, SPEIDEN & COMPANY**

*Established 1816*

**117 Liberty St., New York**

**BOSTON • CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • OMAHA • PHILADELPHIA**

### Roy Browne to Continental

Roy Browne, one of the first secretaries and presidents of the K. C. Superintendents' Chapter, has left Davis-Noland - Merrill Grain Co. to become assistant to Harley Hixson of Continental Grain Co. at Kansas City.

Starting at Elevator "A" in 1908, Roy became Super for Larabee for the decade from 1925 to 1935. He returned to Elevator "A" where he has been



until this present change. Roy can be counted upon to take an increasingly active part in the affairs of the chapter.

William H. Gravatt succeeds Mr. Browne as assistant at Elevator "A."

### Lane, Wilber Take Manuals

According to Oscar Olsen, Safety Committee Chairman, Gilbert P. Lane of Arcady Farms Milling Co., Riverdale, Ill., is distributing 100 copies of the SOGES Safety Manual to his key men with satisfactory results. Harold Wilber of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, is providing every one of his men with one.



# MORE THAN 5000 INSTALLATIONS

*in 3 years  
throughout the Country!*

**THIS DEMONSTRATES  
THE EFFICIENCY OF**

**THE Nu-Hy**  
GRAIN BUCKET

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NU-HY Buckets fit into today's battle of Production...they're the timely bucket for times like these...and are guaranteed to surpass any bucket for capacity and efficiency.

**Y**OU simply cannot afford to run your Elevator Legs these days on the old "catch-as-catch can" basis. It's vital to the country's war effort for every Mill and Elevator to operate efficiently, saving time, labor, power, and equipment, by making all movements count.

NU-HY Buckets offer you everything you need to improve your operations. They were designed with the requirements of the industry in mind. Their shape is the result of years of research and study of bucket behavior. They pick up more, hold more, discharge more and are of stream-lined welded one-piece construction... the most modern bucket that will put the "plus" factor in your elevator legs.

### Here's What They'll Do For You

- 1 Make every inch of belt space count.
- 2 Scoop up capacity loads at high, low, or intermediate speeds.
- 3 Discharge clean.
- 4 Reduce spillage to absolute minimum.
- 5 Eliminate back-legging (lost motion).
- 6 Eliminate vibration. (Buckets spaced continuous create smooth-flowing pulsations.)
- 7 Eliminate breakage of materials handled.
- 8 Increase capacity of elevator legs from 10% to 100% on a guaranteed basis.

### *Let us make a case study of your operations*

We have prepared a questionnaire (Form No. 76) which enables operators to search out hidden inefficiencies in Elevator Legs. All you need to do is answer the questions and our engineers will present a plan whereby you can increase your capacity from 10% to 100%. Our recommendations cost you nothing but will be worth a lot when you see what NU-HY Buckets will accomplish.

*... and for*  
**FLOUR AND SOFT STOCKS**

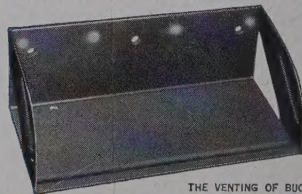
Use **Nu-Type**  
FLOUR MILL BUCKET

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

This bucket eliminates elevating difficulties that have "plagued" millers and other users for years. No other elevator bucket does or can give the capacity and efficiency achieved by the "Nu-Type" because of its patented design.

The shelf bottom combined with the high sweeping sides results in maximum carrying capacity and efficient pick-up and discharge. The side vents (U. S. Pat. Re-issue No. 20586) eliminate trapped air during pick-up and vacuum packing during discharge.

Specify "Nu-Types" — accept no substitutes.  
Guaranteed recommendations upon request.



THE VENTING OF BUCKETS IS A  
SCREW CONVEYOR CORP. PATENT

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